GENTLEMEN'S SPRING HATS. - BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau ata.—The new style is presented to the public as a model of elegance, and of superior quality of fisher and faish. Particular attention is given to the wishes of those who consuit their own tasts in the selection of a Hat.

Iff 2mToThFrk3st

SPRING FASHIONS, 1851 .- W. P. DAVID (successor to Amidon.) 301 Broadway, near Duane-at. has created a site with the Gentleman's Spring Styles of Hats. Crowds are every day examing and purchasing from his excellent stock of beautiful Hats. But in spite of the rush, the supply is kept up.

MEALIO'S FASHION FOR 1851 .- MEALIO, of 416 Broadway, next door to the corner of Canal at triumphantly points to his great saice as an evidence that his new style of hats is worthy of universal attention and adoption. Caps, French Umbrellas, etc. in every variety.

KNOX OF FULTON-STREET.-There is no better! Hatter in Town than Knox of 123 Fulton-st His Hats, made of the fitnest materials, by experienced workmen, under his immediate supervision, are justly very popular, and those who wants first rate Hat at an economi-cal price, should patronize him.

GENIN'S SPRING HAT AND ITS VARIE. GENIN'S SPRING HAT AND ITS VARILE.

In Genin's spacious sales-room the connoisseur in the style, quality and finish of a hat, will find an ample field for choice. Geoin's regular Spring Style for 1851, is perhaps the most perfect model per se, which has been produced this season, yet it is only the center of a cluster of gems of ait, where the divergent tastes of the public may all be gratified. Hats suitable to different ages and styles of face and figure are made and finished in exact accordance with the wishes of customers, while the uniform price remains as heretofore—four dollars.

GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's.

BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS OF ART .- Gentlemen about purchasing a Hat for the Spring wear, and who desire one that is tasteful and becoming, are invited to call on

where they will find an endless variety of all the beautiful styles of the day, composed of the richest materials and constructed by the most sailful artizans. They would do honor to the work of sailful artizans. They would do honor to the work of sailful artizans. They would do honor to the arts.

HAT FINISHERS UNION, m21 H2*

11 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

T LEARY & Co., Hatters and Leaders of Fastion for Gentlemen's Hats, 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, introduced the style for the season on Saturday, 15th ult.

SPRING FASHIONS .- Hats and Caps, a variety of patterns, all tastes suited. It will be found, upon examination, that they are equal to any offered to the public. At the One Price Store, 128 Canal-st.

Em26 3te.

L. W. KELLOGG.

ST. JOHN, HATTER. -The subscriber having sold the lease of his former place of business, has removed to the corner of Fine and Nassau sts., where he will be pleased to serve his friends with Hats and Caps that shall in all respects equal the production of any house in the trade.

Corner Fine and Nassau sts.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, 33 Maiden-lane — We have now in store a large stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, suitable for Southern and Western markets or City trade, cheap for cash, m12 2weod* BUUGHTON & KNAPP.

TREES AND PLANTS .- PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assorment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Strubs, Vines, Roses &c., with a large collection of beautiful and rare Excita and many new varieties of Evergreen and Deciduous Ornamental Trees, selected in Europe by one of the firm the past Winter. TEAS .- New fresh Teas, 3s.; Green and

Black extra fine, 4s. Best crushed Sugar, 5s. 7 lbs; New Orleans, 3s. Molasses, 2s per gallon. Winter Oli, 4s. 5d per gallon. Best Mold Caodles, 16c. per lb. Baker's But ter, 10c.; Table Butter, is 4d to is 3d at A Parker's Temperance Store, 24d Broome-st. Ten Eggs for is. THE GOOD AND USEFUL.-Such things

as teach us our duty are good. When they do it and the same time amuse us, they are useful. Madelaine, the moral drams, at Baroum's Museum, is therefore but goo and useful. It teaches you to avoid drinking, in the moentertaining manner. Two beautiful farces this afternoon THEM \$5 SUITS .- A large assortment of

these marvelously elegant garments are now on hand. They consist of a fine frock Cost, slik Vest and cassimere Pants also a variety of tasty business [Coats; corner Center and Grand-st. CHEAP FROM AUCTION .- E. H. NEW-MAN, 331½ Broadway, has received some beautiful Swis Point Lace Capes, which he is selling at about half the naual price. Also, an assortment of Swiss Flouncing, open work, very fine, and cheap; a lot of open work Jaconet Collars, small size, fine work.

Watches, Gold and Silver, in hunting and open face cases. of all the celebrated makers are sold by J. Y. Savace, 12 Fulton st. Every watch sold by J. Y. S is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. He is also sole manufacturer of the celebrated Richelleu Ever-Pointed Gold Pen, which, in point of durability and finish, cannot be equaled by any in market.

Notice.-The sale of FURNITURE, advertised for This Day, at 838 Broadway, is unavoidably postponed to Thursday, 27th inst. (1,494) ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

Shrewd men of small capital long ago discovered the secret of making the secret of advertising in country townspers. V. B PALMER'S AGENCY, In The Tribuce Buildings offers a complete opportunity of selecting the best papers throughout the

Coughing in Church.—Those who are COUGHING IN CHURCH.—Those who are troubled with a backing Cough, which amous themselves and cisturbs a whole Congregation on the Sabbath, can find prompt rellef in the great cough remedy Dr. Rocker's Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. Its effects are immediate told permatent. Prepared by an experienced Physician and Chemist. For sale at A. L. SCOVILL's. CO'S Dépô., Gothic Hall, 316 Broadway, and by all the city retail Unugglats. In large bottles \$1, or 3 bottles for \$2.50.

HOTCHING'S VEGETABLE DYSPERSIA BITTERS — The dyspepsia, about now, is the most preva-fical complaint we hear of, and most people seem content to gramble about it, instead of adopting some means to eradicate the distressing disease from their systems. If they would but use the remedy that heads this notice, they would do themselves a hencit, and relieve their friends from the necessity of listening daily to their catalogue of complaints. The bitters are for sale, wholesale and retail at 122 Fulton st.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers. Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-et, near the Park

PHILADELPHIA.

Things in Philadelphia. Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 20.
The contested election case for District Attor-

The contested election case for District Attorney still continues to occupy the attention of the Court of Common Pleas.

There has been an increased demand for Cotton, and 2002300 bales were disposed of, principally Upland, at 12 2124 Ph 30 on time. The Flour market's quiet, Common brends are held at 44 Pobl, but no sales for shipment lave traispired. The sales for city consumption are limited within the range of 4 4425 for common and eatra brands. Rye Floura is steady at 3 373. A small sale of Conn Mral at 2 75 Ph bbl. There is but a limited amount of Wuhar offering. Sales of 3,000 bushs good Pennsylvania White at 162c, and Red at 37c Phushel. Rye at scarce, Corn is in fair demand at 60c for Yellow. In Oats no change. There are but few arriving. A lot of No. 1 Quencitren Bark sold at \$34 Pt un. at which bolders are firm. Tanners Bark is in good demand. Whisky continues in limited request. Sales of bbls at 23c, and hhds at 212214c.

Sales of Stocks—First Board—62 Penn RR 44; \$750 State 5 394; \$2,500 do 393; 100 Wilmington RR 394; 1 Mech Bank 304; 2 do 304; 2 Camden & Amboy RR 131; \$2,000 Sch Nay 8a, 58, (lat on) 47; \$5,000 do (lat of 44); \$218 State 6s 102; 200 Reading RR 29; 1,000 Lehigh Int 52.

Second Beard—\$4,000 Reading RR 6s, 70, 784; \$188 Sales

Int 2 Second Beard—\$4,000 Reading RR 6s,'70, 734; \$188 State Se, 934; \$2,000 do 333; \$2,200 Lehigh Nav, 6s, 832; 10 Kea-sington Bank, 831; \$2,000 Ches, and Del Canalés, 93; 241 Lehigh Int, 82; 50 N. A. Cosl. 15; \$10,000 Allegheay Cour-ty, 6s, 254; 10 Planters Back, Tenn, 70; \$1,000 Cin W. 6s, 765, 74; 350 Agricultural Bank, Miss, 11; \$1,500 Wil-mington RR 6s, 934; \$180 Camden and Amboy RR, 6s, 70,

The Richmond Whig has this amusing account of an interview of John P. Hale, the New-Hampshire Senator, with a Virginian, both parties being at the Richmond Hotel:

Virg.—"Good morning, Sir. Fine weather."

Hale.—"The same to you, Sir. The weather is

Virg. -- "Allow me to ask, Sir, if your name is Hale?"

Hale .- " It is, Bir, at your service."

Virg.—" John P. Hale, Sir ?"

Hale.—"Yes, Sir, precisely."

Virg.—" Are you of New Hampshire, Sir ?"

Hale.—"Yes, Sir, that is my State."

Virg.—" Are you Senator Hale of New-Hampshire, Sir?"

Hale.—"I am. Sir, inst that individual."

shire, Sir?"

Hale.—"I am, Sir, just that individual."

Virg.—"Well, Sir, did it not occur to yea that
this was no safe place for you?"

Hale.—"Why, really, Sir, it did not. I saw
that it was safe for your Senators, Mason and
Hunter, who have been voting with me all the
session on the Compromise bill; as did, indeed, in
the other House, all the rest of your Democratic
delegation, except one. If you do n't mob them.

delegation, except one. If you don't mob them, why should you mob me?" FIRE IN SIMBURY, CONN — We learn that the Fuse Factory of Bacon, Bickford & Co. of Sime bury, was burnt last Saturday afternoon. The fire

bury, was burnt last Saturday afternoon. The fire originated from friction of the material used. The fire spread so rapidly, that the hands in the factory were obliged to flee for their lives. About twesty females were employed, and they did not even save their shawls and bonnets. As the fire spread, two explosions followed, blowing off the roof. All the machinery, material, stock on hand, &c. as well as \$the building, were destroyed. Loss not stated, but must be considerable.

[Boston Commonwealth,

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

We had thought of devoting some further space to the Silver Gray and Hunker cavils at the legality of Gov. FISH's election to the U. S. Senate, but to do so would give these cavils an importance to which they are not entitled. When men are obliged to assume that the requirements of a law providing for an election of U. S. Senator have been fulfilled by a nonelection, and that such law is defunct for all purposes of effecting an election but alive and operative for the purpose of preventing an election, they cannot expect to be believed. Their talk is only a desperate device to cover and soften their chagrin and mortification. Obviously, the law in question was either still vital and imperative-in which case it commanded an election and needed no formalities on the part of the two Houses except an agreement as to the time when they should proceed to the fulfilment of its requirements-or its vitality was exhausted as to this election by the failure to choose on the specified day - in which case the Constitutional mandate imposed on the two Houses the duty, not of passing a new law, but of concurrently proceeding to a new election, at such time and in such manner as to them should seem good. The law cannot have been both dead and alive, operative and inoperative, to meet the necessities of the afflicted Sil-

-All the pretended irregularities and anomalies attending this election are the work of the desperate and incongruous minority who conspired to defeat the will of the majority by evading the Joint Ballot prescribed by the law. They even were forced to argue, in the teeth of the law they now invoke, that an election by Joint Ballot was unconstitutional !- that nothing else than a concurrent vote of the two Houses could legally elect a U. S. Senator! Well: they have now a Senator elected by a concurrent vote of the two Houses-by the votes of a majority of all the Members chosen to both Houses-and declared duly elected by the Loco-Foco Lieutenant-Governor. If, however, they don't see fit to be quiet, the People will make them wish they had been.

ver Grays.

The LAND LIMITATION bill lately before the Legislature of Wisconsin was finally defeated on its final passage in the House by 39 Nays to 27 Yeas. [It limited future acquisitions of Land in the State by any individual to 320 acres.] Well: this was the first earnest trial to establish a great and salutary principle; it will not be the last. It will yet be carried, and Wisconsin will not need half so many Poor-Houses in 1900 as she would have required if Land Limitation had never been thought

Countructive Mileage.

The Senate of the United States has once more dishonored itself and plundered the Country by taking from the Treasury thirty or forty thousand dollars of unearaed money in the shape of Constructive Mileage. So various Washington letters affirm, and we can obtain no authority for contradicting them. Yet we have no official, no authorized notification of the fact, and cannot learn that any accounts for such Double Mileage have been presented at the Treasury Department. But Mr. Secretary Dickens is the Senate's purse-bearer, and has unlimited control over the Contingent Fund, which he appears to disburse entirely to the satisfaction of a majority of the Senate. We presume the amount of and direction given to this new haul will come to light at some future day. At all events, we shall watch for it.

We have had no communication with any Member of the Senate on this subject. We do not know what single Senator has taken this booty-we know but one who hasn't taken it-and that is HENRY CLAY. We judge by what we know of the man's character, and if any Constructive Mileage has been thrust into his pockets, it can only have been done while he was asleep. But we have strong faith that twenty other Senators who held over from the late regular and participated in the Extra Session have not touched the unclean thing.

The fact that such Mileage has been claimed and taken, after the House has so often voted that it should not be, and even after a law has passed both Houses forbidding it in future, has induced us to procure and print the hitherto unpublished Deci-SION OF ELISHA WHITTLESEY, as First Controller of the Treasury, refusing to allow and pass the Secretary of the Senate's payment of constructive Mileage for the Extra (Executive) Session of 1849, It embodies a succinct and lucid history of Congressional Mileage, and shows how fiagrant a wrong this payment of double Mileage always was and must be.

Among the facts presented in this Decision the following are conclusive:

1. That while the laws regulating Mileage were substantially the same, no Senator ever CLAIMED Constructive Mileage prior to 1841-fifty-two years after our present Federal Government went into operation.

2. That the only claim made in 1841 for such Mileage was that of Hon. Geo. Evans. who then first took his seat in the Senate (having up to that time been a Member of the House:) when he claimed not as one holding over but as a new Senator. Even then, the Controller refused to allow the charge, but was overruled by the opinion of Attorney-General Legaré, who decided not that the charge was correct, but that, since the Secretary of the Senate had allowed and paid it, the Treasury could not

3. That, the first lodgment having thus been effected, a claim was for the first set up in 1845 that old Senators holding over from the regular to the Extra or Executive Session which usually follows the inauguration of a new President, were entitled to a fresh allowance of Mileage, as if they had been home after the Session which closed with March 3d, and returned to attend that which opened with the following day, This claim was allowed by Vice-President Dallas and paid by Secretary Dickens. But so outrageous did it appear to many Senators that they utterly refused to take the money thus awarded them, contending that they had no right to it, and Mr. Colquit of Ga. to whom the money was sent after he had gone home, returned a receipt for it clearly implying his own belief that he had no right to it. We grieve to say that some Senators who at first refused to soil their hands with this ill-getten gain, afterward-seeing that the matter attracted no general attention-returned to the charge and pocketed the booty. The last of this

clase were Messrs. Benton and Mangum. 4. In 1849, the question of course recur. red; but Mr. Fillmore, who had now become Vice-President, was another sort of man from Mr. Dallas. We do know that he was decidedly opposed to this claim of Double Mileage, and would not have allowed it. That was ascertained; whereupon the accounts were held back till he had vacated the chair at the close of the Session, to enable the Senate (as usual) to choose a President pro tem. when Mr. Atcheson was so chosen, and he immediately passed the accounts as presented to him, thereby construing more than two thousand dollars into his own personal pocket. This Constructive Mileage was rejected by Controller Whittlesey as without warrant of law; but his decision was overruled by an official Opinion from Attorney-Gen. Reverdy Johnson, and the accounts there-

To these facts we add the following:

5. The Senate has repeatedly rejected and defeated propositions from the House straightening crooked, reducing exorbitant, and forbidding Constructive Mileage .--Last year we understood that the House clause forbidding Constructive Mileage was agreed to by the Senate, while the others were rejected. This year Mr. Pearce submitted a bill to the Senate forbidding Constructive Mileage hereafter; which-after a most effective appeal from Mr. Clay to the Senate to purge itself from a scandal which was discrediting it with the Country-was passed, and immediately concurred in by the House. We think its consideration did not absorb more than thirty seconds' time of the House. And yet we hear that the Senate has again outraged decency and scouted honesty by gorging itself with Constructive Mileage! Can it be true? Who will tell us what Senators have taken this plunder, and on what pretext they have taken it?

6. Unjustifiable and scandalous as this Double Mileage always was, it is far worse this time than heretofore, not only for the reasons already given but because the necessity for this Extra Session was created by the shameful indolence of the Senate itself. Had the Senate been decently diligent, there need have been no Extra Session. President Fillmore had no business to lay before this body that which would not have been submitted before the old Session closed if the Senate had been ready to transact it. But, during the first month of the Session, the Senate was not in session to exceed one hour per day, while Cheap Postage, lots of Executive business, &c. &c. was pressing for its action. To meet and adjourn-to adjourn over from Thursday to Monday-to sneer down any Senator who was such a demagogue as to resist or demur to this atrocious waste of time-such was the course of things through the first half of the Session, when all the ordinary business should have been disposed of, especially that of an Executive character. At last, the Senate worked for a few days; but then the River and Harbor bill. (or rather, the attempts to stifle it,) Appropriation bills, &c. absorbed all the time. and Executive business had to go over .-Thus the President was forced to call an Extra Session purely by the Senate's own gross neglect of duty; and for the eight or ten days of this Session it seems that, beside their regular pay, and in defiance of decisions, laws, justice and decency, a part of the Senators have lightened the Treasury of some thousands of dollars each in the shape of Constructive Mileage! What are the precise facts in the premises?-Who have taken the money? Can any-

The Evening Post very flippantly accuses us of untruth, with regard to the failure of the New Jersey Legislature to fulfil the expectations and pledges which secured the late Loco-Foco victory in that State. It admits that the General Railroad bill was defeated when it should have passed, but asserts that, in other respects, the party redeemed its pledges. We shall not accuse The Post of untruth in the premises, but it is certainly mistaken. Homestead Exemption and Land Limitation are Reform measures of the first importance; and they have many friends in New Jersey-the former especially. Those friends nearly all voted the Loco-Foco tickets last Fall, on an understanding that its success would ensure their triumph, (See Governor Fort's letter to the Land Reformers.) They have been grievously disappointed-neither measure has been adopted. Several acts looking the right way

have been passed, but they are all of minor consequence-some of them worth nothing but as redictions of something better. The Post says that we, "at the time of the Election, predicted that the Democrats would play false." We are

confident this is another mistake. We do not view public men and measures through quite so green glasses as The Post represents. We very cheerfully state that the late New Jersey Legislation passed several acts of a Reform tendency, which acts are heartily approved; but we reflect that the more important and fundamental Reforms, which the majority was virtually pledged to pass, were slurred over or defeated. It is well to exempt some household furniture from seizure on execution, for instance but this exemption will do the luckless debtor little good, if you allow his house to be taken from him and his furniture pitched into the street. But the people will judge of this.

Faith and Freedom. The agitation excited by the consecration by the Pope of a Catholic Archbishop

and several Bishops for Great Britain is extending beyond the boundary of the British Empire, while within that Empire some of the profoundest thinkers and ablest writers of the age have enlisted in the discussion provoked by it. On the part of the Catholics, Archbishop Wiseman, John Henry Newman and 'The Tablet' are the principal debaters; while among Protestants the cause of Freedom in matters of Faith has been most cogently upheld by Rev. James Martineau in his celebrated article on 'The Battle of the Churches' in the last Westminster Review and by Walter Savage Landor in a brief but pungent pamphlet just reprinted by Ticknor & Co. Boston. In fact, so strongly have the absurdity, tyranny and suicidal folly or 'egal repression of this exercise of Papal power been set forth that we do not believe any such repression can ever, for any considerable period, be made effectual. The little Queen's personal exasperation at what she deems the insolence and usurpation of the Roman Pontiff will have great influence with the Court, the Ministry, (however constituted.) the Church, and a large proportion of the more fortunate and fashionable classes, (including some nominal Catholics,) but it cannot subvert Faith nor accomplish impossibilities. Nicholas Wiseman is Archbishop of the Catholic Church in England, and such he will remain until the Pope shall appoint his successor .-Penal legislation may obstruct and embarrass him in the exercise of his ecclesiastical functions-may even take his lifebut all that law can do in this way cannot diminish but may greatly increase his spiritual power. Unless the world's history has been written entirely wrong, all that can be done by law in the way of repression or embarrassment to the creation of Catholic Bishops can only conduce to the strengthening of Papal power throughout the British realm; and, if the effort be coned to means so shabby and postifugging as those lately proposed in Parliament by Lord John Russell, the policy will be hardly more unjust than contemptible. A few American journals-we rejoice to

say, a very few-have evinced a leaning to the side of persecution in this contest, and on grounds as unworthy as the policy they would uphold. One urges that, because Religious Freedom is not allowed in Italy. Spain and other eminently Catholic countries, therefore it should not be maintained, so far as Catholics are concerned, in Protestant lands-which is saying in effect that, if Catholics will be Catholics, Protestants should cease to be Protestants. We decidedly object to this. If the Catholic Faith approves or palliates the infliction of disabilities or penalties on any one because of his religion, the Protestant certainly does not. If Protestantism be anything more than resistance to Papal pretensions-if it have any vital, fundamental principle-it is that of the absolute Right of every human being to worship God or not worship Him as his own convictions shall dictate, and to interpret His will for himself without deference to any authority on the globe. Of course, if any one should understand or interpret the will of God as requiring or authorizing him to kill or rob his neighbor, the State will interfere to prevent or punish his wrongful act, but has nothing to do with his belief. If Protestantism does not affirm our immediate responsibility in matters of faith to God, and therefore

our entire irresponsibility in such matters to Man, then we do not know what it is. To say, then, that Protestantism is the true Christian basis, yet that the Pope may not freely appoint Bishops, Archbishops, &c. for a country containing some millions of Catholics, is to utter the most glaring contradictions. The Papal pretensions may be ever so groundless and pernicious, but your judgment to this effect, however conclusive for you, is a nullity with respect to your Catholic neighbor. He may be ever so mistaken in his faith, but you are not his spiritual director. Confession, Penance, the Mass, &c. may be foolishness to you. yet not the less essential to him. You might just as well enact that a belief in transubstantiation shall subject the believer to confinement in a lunatic asylum until he abjures it, and declare that no violation of Religious Freedom, but a mere sanitary regulation, as to interdict or restrict the exercise of Papal power in matters of Religious observance or hierarchial organization, and declare your act no interference with Religious Liberty and the Rights of Conscience. The question presented affects not the requirements of your conscience but another man's; and of such requirements, so far as he is concerned, he is the sole

judge. Should his faith interfere with

your freedom of action in your own sphere

-require the baptism of your children or enforced conformity on your part to some Catholic ceremonial or usage-then you might justly resist; nay, Protestantism requires that you should resist; but, so far as the question concerns purely his own religious state and duties, you cannot interpose the barrier of a penalty between the individual Catholic and the visible Head of his Church without a gross outrage on the fundamental principle of Protestantism -without justifying the burnings of Smithfield and the tortures of the Spanish Inquisition. We deprecate, therefore, the passage of any law by the British Parliament intended to embarrass the exercise of Episcopal authority over Catholics by the Pope's new English Bishops, as not merely unjust and mischievous intrinsically, but as a practical abjuration of Protestant principles and a scandal to the Christian name.

-The ultimate source of the paltry persecution now impending in Great Britain is recogized by both Martineau and Landor as inherent in the anomalous constitution of the English State Church. The People of Great Britain are mainly Protestants; but the personal recognition of the monarch as Head of the Church is not Protestant, nor is the regal appointment and recognised powers of the Bench of Bishops consistent with Protestant principles. A legal enforcement of submission to a Church claiming Infallibility as one of its attributes is not very agreeable to those who deem that Church not merely fallible but seriously wrong; but when a Church which does not even claim infallibility demands obedience and tribute of those who deem her a sink of corruption and a labyrinth of error, the demand is felt to be at war not only with Religious Freedom but with consistency and common decency. To a Protestant the Papacy of Rome seems a grave usurpation; but the Papacy of Canterbury-and still more that of Windsor Palace-seems an ostentations defiance of justice, liberty and common sense. That the pending egitation throughout

the British Empire is destined to result immediately in advantages to Catholicism, seems to be conceded by intelligent Protestants. That any enactment, by Parliament, of fines and penalties for the exercise of Catholic Episcepal authority over Catholics in Great Britain, will strengthen and accelerate the tendency to Romanizing, now so palpably potent in England, we see no reason to doubt. But, above and beyond this, we anticipate great ultimate benefit from this controversy in the enlightenment of the British mind as to the nature and requirements of Protestantism and the deadly hostility of State Hierarchies to the very essence of Religious Freedom. There may be fewer nominal Protestants when the sureversy shall be terminated than now, but they will inevitably be far better Protestants than now, more familiar with what Protestantism affirms and better disposed to obey its fundamental requirements .-And thus, while we deplore the immediate influences of this controversy, as calculated to withdraw public attention from those great Social changes, especially with regard to Land-Tenures, which we know to be most essential to the well-being of Great Britain and of mankind, we do not, in view of the entire future, regret that it has arisen, while we fully justify the act which

The Buffalo Com. Advertiser "under stands" that our charge that Speaker Coss wrote into the engrossed Naval Appropriation bill a clause which the Senate had deliberately rejected and stricken out is false. Says the Adv.

"The facts are, as we understand, that this Proviso was concurred in by the Senate. It had been stricken out by the Committee of the Senate, but was restored in the body on motion; and in the hurry and confusion incident to the close of the season, the proviso was re-written with a pencil, and so returned to the House. Speaker Cobb wrote the proviso with a pen, in the engrossed bill, precisely as it had been written with a pencil in the Senate."

How does the Commoncial it understand." all

-How does the Commercial "understand" all this? Who is its authority? We were in the Senate, listened to the debate, heard the motion to strike out the Proviso in question, and saw the Senate, after several speeches for and against it, deliberately concur in that motion to strike out by a very large majority-not less than three to one So much we are ready to verify by affidavit, as also that that very Proviso, that we saw thus objected to, discussed and stricken out by the Senate, appears in the act as published "By Author" This is all we personally know of the matter. But on our way home from Washington we met in the cars a friend who had manifested some interest in this Dry Dock proviso, and we asked him how it had gone. He replied that the Senate struck it out (as we saw,) and that the House had agreed to the Senate's amendments, including this but that Speaker Cobb had written it into the engrossed bill as he signed it notwithstanding it was rejected by the Senate. We believed he knew what he was saying-we believe so still .-If not, why has not our statement been contradicted in the Washington journals? Why does The Advertiser cite no authority for what it "understands?" And what excuse has it for such charges as the following?

"There is no paper of respectable standing in the country so reckless and headlong in blurring out accusations and imputations of all kinds as The Tribune."

-To which we reply that we know no other paper of non 'respectable standing' which is so utterly surrendered to the promptings of personal interest and private malice as the Buffalo Com-

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.-The Concord Patriot has further returns, showing the following aggregates for Governor:

Nine small towns to hear from, which cast about 500 votes, and have given Dinsmoor one to two hundred majority. Dinamoor lacks some 3,300 votes to elect him.

Council.—The Opposition have chosen four Councilors ; no choice in the Cheshire Districtthe Whigs and Free Soilers voting different can-

Senate.-The Patriot claims the choice of seven Opposition Senators-one of them by 20 majority, another by 100, and so upward. The Whige have chosen two; the irregulars perhaps another; in two Districts there is no choice.

House .- The Patriot allows the Whigs and Free

Soilers 130 Members, claims 139 for the regulars, and allows the Atwood men 13. It has thus 146 in Joint Ballot, while it concedes to all shades of antagonists only 145-one short on filling the va. cancies in the Senate. The Atwood men claim more than 13 members. The fit is a close one. New-Hampshire Election.
Correspondence of The Tribune.
Concord, N. H., Monday, March 17, H. GREELEY-Dear Sir : You will remembe, I wrote you last November, the day on which the Whig State Convention for this State nominated Hon. T. E. SAWYER, of Dover, for Governor, that the Whigs would do better at the March Election for 1851, than they had done for several years past. Well has that promise been falfilled, as the Whig vote for Governor is larger than usual notwithstanding some 1,500 Whigs have voted for the good man, Mr. ATWOOD, who was the Free Soil candidate, or rather the candidate of the ar-

> Foco party elected its candidate for Governor by about 5,600 majority. The same candidate is defeated this year by about 3,900 majority against him. Last year the Loco-Focos elected to the House of Representatives 203 members, and the Whigs and Free Soil men 95, giving the former 108 majority. This year the Loco-Focos have elected 126, and the Whigs and Free Soil men have secured 127, while the Atwood Democrats have elected 23 members; and there is no choice in 23 cases. The Whigs have elected twice as many Senators as they did last year, and in a newly "Gerrymandered" Congressional District, in the towns composing which there was 29 Loco-Foco majority two years ago, Mr. Tuck has, this In the towns composing which there was 29 Loco-Foco majority two years ago, Mr. Tuck has, this year, received 395 majority; and in another Dis-trict, made up of towns which two years ago gave 20 majority for the Loco-Focos, where Gen. Wil-son was the Whig candidate in the main part of the District, Mr. Perkins, the Whig and Free Soil candidate, has received 978 majority over Mr. Morrison, the late member. Morrison, the late member Morrison, the late member.
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> In the late contest, the Whigs have not worked half so hard as their opponents have, and another year the friends of Cass or Houston for the Presidency will be completely prostrated in the Granite State. The charm of Regular Nominations is broken in New Hampshire, and hereafter no man can receive her Electoral votes, who does not favor FREEDOM more than SLAVERRY—who is not convered to the Engitive Slave Law I is not opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law. I honestly believe WM H. SEWARD, if a candidate for the Presidency, would carry this State by 2,000 majority. Mr. Webster has but very few friends in the State at this time, while Gen. Scorr is very popular, and would receive her Electoral

trammeled Democracy. Last year the Loco,

Foco party elected its candidate for Governor by

otes as sgainst either Cass or Houston.

The New-Hampshire candidate for the Vice-

The New-Hampshire candidate for the vice-Presidency cannot receive a successful support in his native State. The result of the late election has prostrated him completely and finally. The friends of Mr. Arwoon will most probably restore him to the office he has filled so very ac-ceptably for some six or seven years past—that of State Treasurer, when the Legislature shall converse in June. convene in June.

The Whigs of New-Hampshire have scorned to

The Whigs of New-Hampshire have scorned to follow the lead of the champions of the "Compromise Measures," and not one of that band of affiliated politicians will ever receive aid from them toward gaining possession of the White House at Washington.

You will soon see the "Scott Banner" throwa to the breeze in this State, as indicative of the current of political sentiment here in the "Switzwloved of the North".

On the Right Tack.

On the Light Vack.

The Certral Southern Rights Association of Virginia (anys The North American) have, at a recent regular meeting, resolved to invite Peter A. Brown, Esq. of Philadelphia, to deliver before the Society one or more lectures on it col. and on the qualities best adapted to Virginia and the interests of Virginia farmers; and also a lecture on the capacity of that State to carry on foreign trade, and to manafacture domestics for its own consumption.

This is what we call preparing to defend Southern Rights in the true way. An ounce of solld in formation upon topics connected with agriculture and manufactures is worth more to the South than a whole arsenal of schemes to blow up the Union. or all the gas that could be generated by a Secossion Convention. Only we suggest that it might be well, in considering what sort of Wool is best for the interests of Virginia farmers, to give a little attention to leaving off growing for the market that which is decidedly the worst for those inter ests. This is a topic which does not seem to be laid down in Mr. Brown's programme. However, there a time for everything.

MICHIGAN JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS .- The Opposition in the IVth Circuit, have nominated David Johnson of Jackson, for Judge, and James Kingaley of Ann Arbor, Regent of the University The Whigs of the VIIth Circuit kave nominated John S. Goodrich of Genesee, for Judge, and Jon-

athan R. White of Lapeer, for Regent. A New Phase of 'Spiritual Manifestations.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

MORRIS, Otsego Co., N.Y., Tuesday, March 18.

H. GREELEY: I forward the subjoined article

for publication in your Tribune.

Allow me briefly to state that 'Spiritual Manifestations' commenced in my family on the 26th of December last, and have continued to improve in frequency and clearness up to the present time not, however, by 'Rappings,' but by raising the hand—making a deaf and dumb alphabet, and writing through the hands of many 'mediums' in this vicinity. There are some forty 'mediums'. this vicinity. There are some forty medians in our neighborhood, many of whom are in daily communication with the Spirit World.

My daughter (Mrs. L.) has only been a medium for two weeks past, and never of herself wrote a line of poetry in her life. On the evening of the 16th inst. the spirit of a poet being called upon, dictated through her several poems. Yesterday several more were given in like manner; and this morning the following was written for your paper. Yours,

[We print the above with pleasure, it being the first washers, where the same transfer in the same tra

first written statement we have had of the supposed intimations from the Spirit World given by means of raising the hand-a phenomenon that those familiar with Mesmeric and kindred inflaences will readily credit and account for-whether correctly or otherwise remains to be proved .-We wish some candid observer would more circumstantially describe this hand-raising matter-We have heard verbally that the most determined skeptics as to the whole 'spiritual' business have in this way been made the instruments of answering questions intelligently and persistently as in from the Unseen World. If this be so, the matter is worth looking into, no matter how earthly and obvious the moving cause may be.

-With every respect, however, for 'Spirits,' earthly and celestial, we decline printing the verses sent us with the foregoing. To our gross, material apprehension, they seem neither good enough nor bad enough to justify their publication. When our 'interiors' shall be opened to the wisdom of 'the second sphere,' we shall of course be better able to appreciate such harpings; but rt present we are not only a good deal benighted, but the mass of our readers are doubtless equally slow of apprehension.

ROCKAWAY AND FAIRFIELD .- Cranston, who has kept the Rockaway Pavillion for a number of years with great success, will be the host at Fairfield this season, in connection with Monnet of the New York Hotel. Cranston is one of the most popular landlords in the country, and will make the Fairfield House a fashionable Summer resort-second to nothing but Saratoga. Monnot will be the caterer, which is a sufficient guarantee that the table will be unexceptionable.

APPRAY AT A UNIVERSITY-STUDENT SHOT ST TUTOR .- At the Missouri University, in Colu A TUTOR.—At the Missouri University, in Columbia. Mo., a serious affray lately took place. Geo. P. Clarkson, a student, took offense at Robert A. Grant. a tutor, for informing the faculty of some offense of his. He accordingly chastised him in the street, and the faculty then expelled him. On the afternoon of the 4th inst. Clarkson attacked Grant with a stick in one hand a pistol in the other, and Grant, drawing a pistol, fired first the ball entering Clarkson's left side. Clarkson fired without inflicting any injury. Grant surrendered himself to the authorities. self to the authorities